

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1794.

[N° 1679.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

A Message from the President of the United States to Congress, transmitting a Letter from the Secretary of State to the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, with an enclosure, in Answer to a Letter from the Minister, dated May 22, 1794.

Published by order of the House of Representatives.

United States, June 4, 1794

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

I Lay before Congress the copy of a letter, with its enclosure, from the Secretary of State to the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty; it being an answer to a letter from the Minister to him, bearing date the 22d ultimo, and already communicated.

G. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1794.

SIR,

IF the letter with which you honoured me on the 22d ult. had not entered into a train of recrimination against the United States, I should not now trouble you with a return to its unpleasant topics. Among the reasons, which would have induced me to add nothing to my letter of the 1st of the last month, it would have been of some weight, that by silence I should avoid the repetition of a style and manner, which seem to have produced a personal excitement.

As you are willing to admit the authenticity of Lord Dorchester's speech, we will, with your approbation, reserve for a future discussion, on what occasion, and to what degree, an explanation may be required by the government of the United States from a foreign Minister.

I selected only one passage of that speech, because in it was concentrated the real object of the whole; which was to declare an expectation, that Great Britain would be at war with the United States in the course of the present year; and, if she were, to cause the warriors to draw a line.—This is the undisguised sense of the Governor-General, unaffected by the preliminary words, which you have thought proper to quote. It is your own interpretation. For to tar are you from contradicting my assertion, that L. Dorchester fostered and encouraged in the Indians, hostile dispositions towards us, that you confine the greater part of your remaining observations to vindicate his persuasion and your own, that the principal aggression, leading to hostility, proceeded from the United States, and to suggest many others of the same tendency, upon which you would not dilate.

I shall not shrink, Sir, from your charges.

1st. Notwithstanding the territory, upon which certain inhabitants of Vermont are represented in your letter of the 5th of July, 1793, to have trespassed, belongs to the United States; yet on the 6th of the same month, did my predecessor give you, as it admitted, positive assurances of the determination to discourage and repress the subject of your complaint. The necessary instructions were accordingly forwarded to that State. On examining your correspondence with my department, it does not appear, that from the 9th of July, 1793, to the 20th of March, 1794, upwards of nineteen months, our government ever understood from yourself, or any authority of his Britannic Majesty, that the original dissatisfaction continued.—Nor was any discontent heard from that quarter through other channels, except what related to outrages upon our own citizens by British subjects. Then, indeed, thirty days after the hostile tribes of Indians had been assembled by Lord Dorchester, at Quebec, you renew your remonstrance. Although it cannot be by any means believed, that this was written, in order to elude the intelligence, which soon after arrived, of his speech; yet is it difficult to account for so long an interval, under the circumstances supposed. Nor ought my answer, although delayed for fifty days, until the month of April, 1794, to be construed into an assent to any charge; since at the end of that period, having been disappointed, as my letter shews, in one opportunity of information, and no other precluding itself, were not in a capacity of contradicting your assertions. However, Sir, the instructions, issued in consequence of your applications, conveyed positive orders for the correction of what, upon examination, should be found irregular.

2d. Among the points, to which you intimated that you might have adverted, is enumerated the fitting out of two privateers, at Charleston, in South-Carolina.—Whatever this transaction might have been, it probably occurred at the commencement of the war, and before the existence of the war was communicated to our government, by any of the powers engaged. Had such a transaction been known to the President in time, you can well judge from his actual conduct, what he would then have done. His proclamation on the 22d of April, 1793; his call upon the State governors on the 26th of the same month, to co-operate with him in the work of impartiality and peace; the system of rules which he established, and which were imparted to you; are unerring indications of the spirit of those measures, on which he had determined. He suppressed the consular courts, which attempted to pass sentences of condemnation on captures;—he restored several vessels to British owners;—prosecutions have been instituted against the violators of neutrality. In a word, Sir, what has been required, under the sanction of the law of nations, which has not been fulfilled? How many things have been spontaneously done, to evince our impartiality? Let me request you to review my predecessor's letters to you, of April 22, May 15, June 5, August 7, 8, 25, September 5 and 12, 1793; and to say, if more could be well expected of us? After some remonstrances, it might have been hoped, that the equip-

ment of these two privateers would not rise again in the shape of a charge. But the letter of the 5th of June, being conceived of itself to be satisfactory, is here inserted.

3d. In the letter which I had the honour of writing to you on the 15th of May, in answer to your several memorials of the 8th of that month, I mentioned that the President, reserved for further consideration, a part of the one which related to the equipment of two privateers in the port of Charleston. The part alluded to, was that wherein you express your confidence, that the executive government of the United States would pursue measures for restoring such prizes, in future, and not restoring to their rightful owners any captures which such privateers might bring into the ports of the United States.

4th. The President, after a full investigation of this subject, and the most mature consideration, has charged me to communicate to you, that the first part of this application is found to be just, and that effectual measures are taken to prevent the repetitions of the act therein complained of; but that the latter part, desiring restitution of the prizes, is understood to be inconsistent with the rules which govern such cases, and would, therefore, be unjustifiable towards the other party.

5th. The principal agents in this transaction were French citizens. Being within the United States, at the moment a war broke out, between their own and another country, they determined to go in its defence; they purchased, arm, and equip a vessel, with their own money, man it themselves, receive a regular commission from the nation, depart out of the United States, and then commence hostilities, by capturing a vessel. If under these circumstances, the commission of the captors was valid, the property, according to the laws of war, was, by the capture, transferred to them;—and it would be an aggression on their nation, for the United States to refuse it from them, whether on the high seas, or on coming into their ports. If the commission was not valid, and consequently, the property not transferred by the laws of war to the captors, then the case would have been cognizable in our courts of admiralty, and the owners might have gone thither for redress. So that on neither supposition would the executive be justifiable in interposing.

6th. With respect to the United States, the transaction can in no wise be imputed to them. It was in the first moment of the war, in one of their most distant ports—before measures could be provided by the government to meet all the cases, which such a state of things was to produce—impossible to have been known, and therefore impossible to have been prevented by that government.

7th. The moment it was known, the most energetic orders were sent to every state and port in the union, to prevent a repetition of the accident. On a suggestion, that the citizens of the United States had taken part in the act, one, who was designated, was instantly committed to prison, for prosecution; one or two others, have been since named, and committed in like manner; and should it appear, that there were still others, no measures will be spared to bring them to justice. The President has even gone farther: He has required, as a reparation of their breach of respect to the United States, that the vessels so armed and equipped, shall depart from our ports.

8th. You will see, Sir, in these proceedings of the President, unequivocal proofs of the honor and right, which he means to pursue. The measures now mentioned, are taken in justice to the one party; the ulterior measure of seizing and restoring the prizes, is declined in justice to the other; and the evil, thus early arrested, will be of very limited effects; perhaps, indeed, soon disappear altogether.

9th. As to the permission from the Governor of South-Carolina, for the departure of those privateers from port, you may assure yourself of a proper inquiry; and I take the liberty of requesting any evidence which you have of it.

10th. With so many direct proofs in your hands, of the opinion constantly maintained by our government against the legality of captures in general, made by illegal privateers, it is not easily explained, why the validity of these before the 5th of June, 1793, should be argued from a refusal to restore them. The above recited letter of that date, neither affirms nor disaffirms their validity; but declines the granting of restitution, as being inconsistent with the rules which govern such cases. These rules are, That if the commission be good, the capture is good; if the commission be bad, the capture is bad; but whether it be good or bad, is not decided; it being enough to prove, that the transaction, for the reasons assigned, can in no wise be imputed to the United States. But if captures of this kind, prior to the 5th of June, 1793, do really amount (as is conceived by some) to no very considerable value, this would of itself, lessen the importance of the infirmation.

11th. The Secretary of War has undertaken to ascertain the precise state of the privateers le Pont Democrite and le Carmagnole; and the result will be communicated to you. In the mean time it is a matter of some surprise, that vessels, whose single employment and profit must consist in cruising on the ocean, should have remained in the port of New York during the whole winter, and probably up to the date of your letter (May 22, 1794). May it not be presumed, that their activity has been checked by the intervention of the government? But, first, if they have not been dismantled, your letter brings the first notice of the omission.

12th. It is true, that the rate of the prizes made by French cruizers, has not been prohibited in the United States, and that our treaty with Spain has been so interpreted, as not to contemplate a freedom to sell. The next resort was to the law of nations; which was serv-

pulously searched by the executive, with the pure desire of discovering truth and justice to all. Upon this, as on many other occasions the civilians differ. Vattel declaring that a privateer may carry his prize into a neutral port, and there freely sell it; Martens affirming the same doctrine, if it has not been otherwise regulated by treaty and others opposing it. In this schism among the writers, it was resolved by the President of the United States, to impose no restraint upon those sales; and to refer them, as affairs of legislation, to Congress, at the earliest moment of their session. Thus much has been observed, not as my final answer, but merely to introduce an assurance, that I will follow you in the main discussion, whenever you shall bring it forward in detail.

13th. Undoubtedly Sir, you have been misinformed that the vessels of France have been permitted to depart from our ports, notwithstanding the embargo. As the history of the executive proceedings is neither long nor entangled, it shall be frankly stated to you. As soon as the embargo was laid, express and advice boats were dispatched, to notify the officers of the customs and revenue cutters, and all others concerned in its execution. The resolution imposing it, involved all foreign nations; the instructions from the President of the United States, favoured no nation, directly or indirectly. A French ship, La Camille, which had defended the river Delaware as low as Newcastle, on her voyage, was stopped by an officer of the United States; and the President adhering to perfect impartiality, could not then himself justified, to grant the minister of the French Republic with a passport. Passports being kept and the special view of the President, were issued only after his examination of each case, and the total number, them does not exceed twenty-six.—Among them were one to yourself; one to an agent, who was sent to the West Indies, upon a business connected with the late captures and condemnations in various British courts; one to a citizen whose vessel was under trial in Bermuda, and who was anxious to forward the British instructions of the 8th of January, 1794, with hope of releasing her from confiscation; one to the friend of Joshua Barney, then in Jamaica; twenty for the accommodation of several unfortunate inhabitants of St Domingo, to some of whom our government was advancing money for their support, and who could no longer endure their separation from home; one to some other persons in peculiar circumstances, desirous of returning to the West Indies; and in the last instance, one to the minister of the French Republic. It, therefore, by no other passport or permission, the embargo has been relaxed. The distance of Hampton Road from this city, being more than three hundred miles, the officers of government resident here, could not learn, at the moment, what was passing there. No intelligence of an official nature, of any real importance—no complaint from any other foreign minister, or any other person, has since reached us. If, Sir, you should happen to possess the information, I ask it as a favor of you, to designate, who granted the permission, and under what circumstances the French vessels left that road? An investigation, however, has been and shall be pursued, on our part, without delay. If the law has been violated, it shall be vindicated; but a violation of law, is very remote from permission of the government.

14th. The uniformly unfriendly treatment which British officers are said to have experienced in the United States, cannot be answered, until it shall be more explicitly defined. Did this treatment break forth in words or actions, not cognizable by law? If so, no complaint can be offered to government. Or in words or action which were to be cognizable? Our courts are free to foreigners against citizens, and independent of influence. If yourselves let me appeal, that on the representation which you thought proper to lay before the President, relation to the British Consul at Baltimore, the British Consul at Norfolk, and the commander of the District fugitive, the necessary measures were promptly adopted; a result has been transmitted to you, and no objection has been returned. Nor was the government backward in interference in the late affair of Philadelphia. And the being the only occurrences of the kind within my knowledge, I trust, that no example can be produced of government, refusing to extend its protection on every reasonable occasion.

15th. The events at Newport, in Rhode Island, as accurately detailed in the proceedings, which I have the honour of enclosing to you. Within the limits of the present letter, I cannot do more; as it might be a useless task to detain you with my remarks, when none of them might be adapted to the animadversions which you meditate. It is enough, therefore, for me to engage that these animadversions, whenever they shall appear shall receive particular attention.

16th. Although, Sir, your charges against the United States are stretched only; the imposition, which may have been intended, cannot be counteracted too soon, by such general elucidations, as at a future day may be more minutely unfolded. But let these facts be as they will; as they indicative of a hostile disposition in the United States, and ought they ultimately to produce a state of war? This is not the place for us to retort our complaint. But compare them with the whole of your catalogue, and say, what may our feelings be? Yet we prefer peace.

17th. As Lord Dorchester's endeavour to stir up the discord against us, is without justification; so is the sedition of Governor Simcoe without pretext.

18th. That you have received no intelligence of such events having actually occurred, leaves room to conjecture.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1794.

[N° 1679.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

A Message from the President of the United States to Congress, transmitting a Letter from the Secretary of State to the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, with an enclosure, in Answer to a Letter from the Minister, dated May 22, 1794.

Published by order of the House of Representatives.

United States, June 4, 1794

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

I LA Y before Congress the copy of a letter, with its enclosure, from the Secretary of State to the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty; it being an answer to a letter from the Minister to him, bearing date the 22d ultimo, and already communicated.

G. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1794.

SIR,

IF the letter with which you honoured me on the 22d ult. had not entered into a train of recrimination against the United States, I should not now trouble you with a return to its unpleasant topics. Among the reasons, which would have induced me to add nothing to my letter of the 1st of the last month, it would have been of some weight, that by silence I should avoid the repetition of a style and manner, which seem to have produced a personal excitement.

As you are willing to admit the authenticity of Lord Dorchester's speech, we will, with your approbation, reserve for a future discussion, on what occasion, and to what degree, an explanation may be required by the government of the United States from a foreign Minister.

I selected only one passage of that speech, because in it was concentrated the real object of the whole; which was to declare an expectation, that Great Britain would be at war with the United States in the course of the present year; and, if she were, to cause the warriors to draw a line.—This is the undisguised sense of the Governor-General, unaffected by the preliminary words, which you have thought proper to quote. It is your own interpretation. For so far are you from contradicting my assertion, that L. Dorchester fostered and encouraged in the Indians, hostile dispositions towards us, that you confine the greater part of your remaining observations to vindicate his persuasion and your own, that the principal aggression, leading to hostility, proceeded from the United States; and to suggest many others of the same tendency, upon which you would not dilate.

I shall not shrink, Sir, from your charges.

1st. Notwithstanding the territory, upon which certain inhabitants of Vermont are represented in your letter of the 5th of July, 1793, to have trespassed, belongs to the United States; yet on the 9th of the same month, did my predecessor give you, as it admitted, positive assurances of the determination to discourage and repress the subject of your complaint. The necessary instructions were accordingly forwarded to that State. On examining your correspondence with my department, it does not appear, that from the 9th of July, 1793, to the 20th of March, 1794, upwards of nineteen months, our government ever understood from yourself, or any authority of his Britannic Majesty, that the original dissatisfaction continued.—Nor was any discontent heard from that quarter through other channels, except what related to outrages upon our own citizens by British subjects. Then, indeed, thirty days after the hostile tribes of Indians had been assembled by Lord Dorchester, at Quebec, you renew your remonstrance. Although it cannot be by any means believed, that this was written, in order to utter in the intelligence, which soon after arrived, of his speech; yet is it difficult to account for so long an interval, under the circumstances supposed. Nor ought my answer, although delayed for fifty days, until the ninth of April, 1794, to be construed into an assent to any charge; since at the end of that period, having been disappointed, as my letter shews, in one opportunity of information, and no other presenting itself, were not in a capacity of contradicting your assertions. However, Sir, the instructions, issued in consequence of your applications, conveyed positive orders for the correction of what, upon examination, should be found irregular.

2d. Among the points, to which you intimate that you might have adverted, is enumerated the fitting out of two privateers, at Charleston, in South-Carolina.—Whatever this transaction might have been, it probably occurred at the commencement of the war, and before the existence of the war was communicated to our government, by any of the powers engaged. Had such a transaction been known to the President in time, you can well judge from his actual conduct, what he would then have done. His proclamation on the 22d of April, 1793; his call upon the State governors on the 26th of the same month, to co-operate with him in the work of impartiality and peace; the system of rules which he established, and which were imparted to you; are unerring indications of the spirit of those measures, on which he had determined. He suppressed the consular courts, which attempted to pass sentences of condemnation on captures;—he restored several vessels to British owners;—prosecutions have been instituted against the violators of neutrality. In a word, Sir, what has been required, under the sanction of the law of nations, which has not been fulfilled? How many things have been spontaneously done, to evince our impartiality? Let me request you to review my predecessor's letters to you, of April 22, May 15, June 5, August 7, 8, 25, September 5 and 12, 1793; and to say, if more could be well expected of us? After some remonstrances, it might have been hoped, that the equip-

ment of these two privateers would not rise again in the shape of a charge. But the letter of the 5th of June, being conceived of itself to be satisfactory, is here inserted.

"In the letter which I had the honour of writing to you on the 15th of May, in answer to your several memorials of the 8th of that month, I mentioned that the President, reserved for further consideration, a part of the one which related to the equipment of two privateers in the port of Charleston. The part alluded to, was that wherein you express your confidence, that the executive government of the United States would pursue measures for repressing such practices in future, and for restoring to their rightful owners any captures which such privateers might bring into the ports of the United States.

"The President, after a full investigation of this subject, and the most mature consideration, has charged me to communicate to you, that the first part of this application is found to be just; and that effectual measures are taken to prevent the repetitions of the act therein complained of; but that the latter part, desiring restitution of the prizes, is understood to be inconsistent with the rules which govern such cases, and would, therefore, be unjustifiable towards the other party.

"The principal agents in this transaction were French citizens. Being within the United States, at the moment a war broke out, between their own and another country, they determine to go in its defence; they purchase, arm, and equip a vessel, with their own money, man it themselves, receive a regular commission from the nation, depart out of the United States, and then commence hostilities, by capturing a vessel. It under these circumstances, the commission of the captors was valid, the property, according to the laws of war, was, by the capture, transferred to them;—and it would be an aggression on their nation, for the United States to rescue it from them, whether on the high seas, or on coming into their ports. If the commission was not valid, and consequently, the property not transferred by the laws of war to the captors, then the case would have been cognizable in our courts of admiralty, and the owners might have gone thither for redress. So that on neither supposition would the executive be justifiable in interposing.

"With respect to the United States, the transaction can in no wise be imputed to them. It was in the first moment of the war, in one of their most distant ports—before measures could be provided by the government to meet all the cases, which such a state of things was to produce—impossible to have been known; and therefore impossible to have been prevented by that government.

"The moment it was known, the most energetic orders were sent to every state and port in the union, to prevent a repetition of the accident. On a suggestion, that the citizens of the United States had taken part in the act, one, who was designated, was instantly committed to prison, for prosecution; one or two others, have been since named, and committed in like manner; and should it appear, that there were still others, no measures will be spared to bring them to justice. The President has even gone farther: He has required, as a reparation of their breach of respect to the United States, that the vessels so armed and equipped, shall depart from our ports.

"You will see, Sir, in these proceedings of the President, unequivocal proofs of the line of strict right, which he means to pursue. The measures now mentioned, are taken in justice to the one party; the ulterior measure of seizing and restoring the prizes, is declined in justice to the other; and the evil, thus early arrested, will be of very limited effects;—perhaps, indeed, soon disappear altogether."

As to the permission from the Governor of South-Carolina, for the departure of those privateers from port, you may assure yourself of a proper inquiry; and make the liberty of requesting any evidence which you have of it.

3. With so many direct proofs in your hands, of the opinion constantly maintained by our government against the legality of captures in general, made by illegal privateers, it is not easily explained, why the validity of those before the 5th of June, 1793, should be argued from a refusal to restore them. The above recited letter of that date, neither affirms nor disaffirms their validity; but declines the granting of restitution, as being inconsistent with the rules which govern such cases. These rules are, That if the commission be good, the capture is good; if the commission be bad, the capture is bad; but whether it be good or bad, is not decided; it being enough to prove, that the transaction, for the reasons assigned, can in no wise be imputed to the United States. But if captures of this kind, prior to the 5th of June, 1793, do really amount (as is conceived by some) to no very considerable value, this would of itself, lessen the importance of the insinuation.

4th. The Secretary of War has undertaken to ascertain the precise state of the privateers le Petit Democrite and le Carmagnole, and the result will be communicated to you. In the mean time it is a matter of some surprise, that vessels, whose single employment and profit must consist in cruising on the ocean, should have remained in the port of New York during the whole winter, and probably up to the date of your letter (May 22, 1794). May it not be presumed, that their activity has been checked by the intervention of the government? But, Sir, if they have not been dismantled, your letter brings the first notice of the omission.

5th. It is true, that the sale of the prizes made by French cruizers, has not been prohibited in the United States; and that our treaty with France has been interpreted, as not to contemplate a freedom to sell. The next resort was to the law of nations; which was (ser-

pulously searched by the executive, with the pure desire of discovering truth and justice to all. Upon this, as on many other occasions the civilians differ. Vattel declaring, that a privateer may carry his prize into a neutral port, and there freely sell it; Martens affirming the same doctrine, if it has not been otherwise regulated by treaty; and others opposing it. In this schism among the writers, it was resolved by the President of the United States, to impose no restraint upon those sales; and to refer them, as affairs of legislation, to Congress, at the earliest moment of their session. Thus much has been observed, not as my final answer, but merely to introduce an assurance, that I will follow you in the main discussion, whenever you shall bring it forward in detail.

6th. Undoubtedly Sir, you have been misinformed, that the vessels of France have been permitted to depart from our ports, notwithstanding the embargo. As the history of the executive proceedings is neither long nor entangled, it shall be frankly stated to you. As soon as the embargo was laid, expresses and advice boats, were despatched, to notify the officers of the customs and revenue cutters, and all others concerned in its execution. The resolution imposing it, involved all foreign nations; the instructions from the President of the United States, favoured no nation, directly or indirectly. A French snow, La Camille, which had descended the river Delaware as low as Newcastle, on her voyage, was stopped by an officer of the United States; and the President adhering to perfect impartiality, could not think himself justified, to gratify the minister of the French Republic with a passport. Passports being kept under the special view of the President, were issued only after his examination of each case, and the total number of them does not exceed twenty-six.—Among them was one to yourself; one to an agent, who was sent to the West Indies, upon a business connected with the late captures and condemnations in various British courts of admiralty; one to a citizen whose vessel was under trial in Bermuda, and who was anxious to forward the British instructions of the 8th of January, 1794, with a hope of relieving her from confiscation; one to the friends of Joshua Barney, then in Jamaica; twenty for the accommodation of several unfortunate inhabitants of St. Domingo, to some of whom our government was advancing money for their support, and who could no longer endure their separation from home; one to some other person in peculiar circumstances, desirous of returning to the West Indies; and in the last instance, one to the minister of the French Republic. It, therefore, by any other passport or permission, the embargo has been relaxed, it was unauthorized by the President, and unlawful. The distance of Hampton Road from this city, being more than three hundred miles, the officers of government, resident here, could not learn, at the moment, what was passing there. No intelligence of an official nature, or of any real importance—no complaint from any other foreign minister, or any other person, has since reached us. It, Sir, you should happen to possess the information, I ask it as a favor of you, to designate, who granted the permission, and under what circumstances the French vessels left that road? An investigation, however, has been and shall be pursued, on our part, without delay. If the law has been violated, it shall be vindicated; but a violation of law, is very remote from a permission of the government.

7th. The uniformly unfriendly treatment which the British officers are said to have experienced in the United States, cannot be answered, until it shall be more explicitly defined. Did this treatment break forth in words or actions, not cognizable by law? If so, no complaint can be offered to government. Or in words or actions, which were so cognizable? Our courts are free to foreigners against citizens, and independent of influence. To yourselves let me appeal, that on the representations, which you thought proper to lay before the President in relation to the British Consul at Baltimore, the British Consul at Norfolk, and the commander of the Dédalus fugitive, the necessary measures were promptly adopted; the result has been transmitted to you, and no objection has been returned. Nor was the government backward in its interference in the late affair of Philadelphia. And these being the only occurrences of the kind within my knowledge, I trust, that no example can be produced of government, refusing to extend its protection on every reasonable occasion.

8th. The events at Newport, in Rhode Island, are accurately detailed in the proceedings, which I have the honour of enclosing to you. Within the limits of the present letter, I cannot do more; as it might be a useless task to detain you with my remarks, when none of them might be adapted to the animadversions which you meditate. It is enough, therefore, for me to engage, that these animadversions, whenever they shall appear, shall receive particular attention.

Although, Sir, your charges against the United States are sketchy only; the imputation, which may have been intended, cannot be counteracted too soon, by such general elucidations, as at a future day may be more minutely unfolded. But let these facts be as they will; are they indicative of a hostile disposition in the United States, and ought they ultimately to produce a state of war? This is not the place for us to resort our complaints. But compare them with the whole of your catalogue; and say, what may our feelings be? Yet we prefer peace.

9th. As Lord Dorchester's endeavour to stir up the Indians against us, is without justification; so is the imputation of Governor Simcoe without pretext.

That you have received no intelligence of such an event having actually occurred, leaves room to conjecture.

that you may not be without intelligence of it having been designed; and that it has therefore probably taken place. But you insist, that much will depend on the place intended for the fort. Let the point allotted for it on the Miami, be unknown; the place is for our immediate purpose, adequately marked out by being on that river. A single glance of the eye over the map, proves, that its source is within the limits of the United States. In its whole length, it is flanked on each side by our territory. Its very mouth is to the southward of our line, as recognized by our treaty with his Britannic Majesty. On no part, therefore, of the rapids, can a fort be built, but within our country.

This being fixed, your argument is, that if the fort be for the purpose of protecting subjects of his Majesty, residing in districts, dependant on the Fort of Detroit, or of preventing that fortress from being straitened by the approach of the American army; the principle of *status quo*, until the final arrangement of the point in discussion between the two countries shall be concluded, will strictly apply.

To change by hostile movements the condition of a thing, concerning which a treaty is opened, not being consonant with a spirit of adjustment, the principle of *status quo* has been generally adopted. The nearest point of the rapids to Detroit, cannot be less than fifty miles. They have never been considered—they never could be considered, as appendages to Detroit. But you proceed and say, that the proposed assumption of territory may depend on districts, which depend on Detroit. It is too obvious to dwell upon the remark, that if Detroit, which lies within the United States, becomes the first station, from which a district still farther in, may arise, and that from this district to another district may be generated; one encroachment may beget another *ad infinitum*. It will, however, be very acceptable to understand accurately, how much of our territory towards the Miami was actually possessed by the military establishment at Detroit, at the time of the peace. I mention the military establishment; because, if any subjects of his Britannic Majesty reside beyond the line of actual possession, they are, as being within our limits, under our jurisdiction.

To prevent the fortresses of Detroit from being straitened by the approach of the American army, is either a new modification of the preceding idea, or founded upon an untenable supposition. For the question must recur, are the rapids an appendage to Detroit?—If convenience only were to be consulted, and a wide range of unsettled territory, by being suitable to the momentary circumstances of our nation, is to be transferred for that reason alone from another, which is the true proprietor, we might even then controvert the convenience of the rapids to Detroit.—It might be consulted, our right is complete. Is then our territory to be thus seized? Nay, more, sir, I am authorized to say to you explicitly, that the American army has no instructions to straiten or annoy that post; and that, if the defence on the rapids was dictated by this consideration, it ought to be discontinued, as being without cause.

I have the honor, sir, to be,

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. HAMMOND, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

TRUE COPY:

G. TAYLOR, junr.

NEW-YORK, June 14

By the *Enterprise*, Capt. Thompson, Cork papers are received to the 15th of April, which afford the following intelligence:

DUBLIN, April 24.

It is reported, and that with confidence, in the first circles here, that the true motive of the Emperor of Germany's visit to Flanders and Valenciennes, is, for the purpose of negotiating a peace with the Republic of France.—Not further—that the Emperor has positively refused to acknowledge the Independence of the French Republic—provided they guarantee the possession of the Netherlands to the House of Austria.

Further, that this proposal was made with the knowledge of the Cabinet of Britain—who hold out, on the sole condition of—*Monarchy*—being restored in France—and without that, and the abolition of the Jacobin Club, Britain would never treat.—Here, for the present, rests all negotiation.

It is however thought, that the Emperor will conclude a peace; and that the entire burthen of the war will devolve solely on—Britain and Ireland!

This report, in a great measure, accounts for the late inaction of the great armies of the North.

The late naval promotions, have increased the several ranks, to the following numbers, viz.

Admirals,	99
Post Captains,	41
Masters and Commanders,	1628
Lieutenants,	1628

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

W H I T E H A L L, April 13.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, was yesterday received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the home department, dated St. Amand, April 8, 1794.

"I have received this morning a report from Count Wylmoden, that the enemy having succeeded in surprizing the Hessian posts at Tentheult, between Werwick and Ypres, got behind the Hanoverian pickets and cut them off. Succour, however, having arrived from Meunin, the enemy was driven back, and forced to recross the Lys, and destroy the bridge which they had made.—Our loss was one man killed, one officer and seven men wounded, and three officers and one hundred and forty-three men taken prisoners."

Whitehall, April 12.

Capt. Clinton, Aid de Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, arrived this morning at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with a despatch from his Royal Highness, of which the following is a copy:

Sir,

Cateau, April 18.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the pleas-

ure to acquaint you, for his Majesty's information, with the signal success which has attended the general attack made yesterday by the armies of the combined powers.

According to the plan proposed, the Austrian, British, and Dutch armies assembled on the 16th on the Heights above Cateau, in order to be reviewed by his Imperial Majesty; after which the Austrian and British armies passed the Sellen, and encamped in front of this town, while the Dutch formed their camp immediately in its rear.

At nine o'clock on yesterday morning, the three armies moved forward in eight columns. The first column, composed of Austrian and Dutch troops, under the command of Prince Christian of Hesse Darmstadt, advanced upon the village of Cartillon, which was forced after some resistance, in which the enemy lost four pieces of cannon, and from thence proceeded across the Sambre, and took a position at Fayril, between Sambre and the Petite Helpe, so as to invest Landrecies on that side.

The second column by Lieut. Gen. Alvinz, and consisting of the reserve of the Austrian army, moved forwards upon Marignac, and having forced the enemy's entrenchments at that place, as well as at Olly, proceeded to Nouvain, and took possession this morning of the whole wood called the forest of Nouvain.

The third column which consisted of the main body of the Austrian army, and with which his Imperial Majesty and the Prince de Cobourg went themselves, proceeded along the high road leading from Cateau to Guise, and after carrying the two villages of Ribouville and of Wallinguy, where the enemy were strongly entrenched, detached the advanced guard forwards, which took possession of the heights called the Grand and Petit Blocus, and pushed forward this morning as far as Hanappes.

The fourth and fifth columns were formed of the army under my command. Of the first of these I took the direction, and Lieut. General Sir William Erskine commanded the other column.

My column was intended to attack the redoubts and village of Vaux, as well as to render itself master, if possible, of the wood called Bois de Bohain, which the enemy had strongly entrenched.

In consequence of the very great defiles and ravines which we found on our march, my column was not able to arrive at the point of attack till one o'clock in the afternoon.

As soon as the cavalry of the advanced guard appeared upon the heights, the enemy began a severe cannonade, from the effects of which, although very near, they however were enabled, in a great measure, to cover themselves by the natural inequalities of the ground.

Having examined the enemy's position, and finding it very strong, I determined to endeavour to turn it by their right, and for this purpose ordered the whole of the column to move forwards, under cover of the high grounds, leaving only a sufficient quantity of cavalry upon the heights to occupy the enemy's attention. Strong batteries likewise were formed, which kept up a severe fire, and protected the movements very considerably.

As soon as the troops had gained sufficiently the enemy's flank, the advanced guard, under the command of Major General Abercromby was directed to begin the attack, and two companies of the light corps of O'Donnell, supported by the two grenadier companies of the first regiment of guards, under the command of Col. Stanhope, formed and took the Star redoubt, above the village of Vaux, while the three battalions of Austrian grenadiers, led on by Major General Petrasch, attacked the wood, and made themselves masters of the works which the enemy had constructed for its defence.

The enemy's fire at first was very severe; but when the troops approached, they began to retreat on all sides, and were soon put to flight.—I immediately detached a party of the cavalry, consisting of hussars and one squadron of the 16th regiment of light dragoons, commanded by Major Lippert of the former corps, round the wood, to the right, who completely succeeded in cutting them off, took four pieces of cannon and a howitzer, with a considerable loss of men on the part of the enemy; whilst the cavalry of the advanced guard on our left, under the command of Colonel Duval, of the regiment of the Archduke Ferdinand's hussars, pursued them through the wood, and drove them into the village of Buchain, which they evacuated immediately.

Sir William Erskine was equally successful with his column, which was intended, by the villages of Marets and Premont, to turn the wood of Buchain, in order to facilitate my attack. He met with no resistance till he arrived in the village of Premont, where he found the enemy strongly posted; he immediately formed his line, and having detached the brigade of British infantry, and the Austrian regiment of Carabiers of Zerchwitz, with four squadrons of British high dragoons, under the command of Lieutenant-General Hancock, in order to turn the position, he attacked it in front with three battalions of the regiment of Kaunitz, supported by a well-directed fire of the Austrian and British artillery of the reserve, under the command of Lt. Col. Congreve, and succeeded in completely driving the enemy from the redoubts, where he took two pieces of cannon and a pair of colours: He then proceeded to turn the wood with a part of the corps, leaving the rest upon the position at Premont.

The sixth, seventh and eighth columns were intended to observe the enemy, on the side of Cambray; the first of these composed of Austrians, and commanded by Major-General Count Haddick, pushed forward as far as the village of Crevecoeur, and detached some light troops across the Schelt, without meeting with any resistance.

The seventh column, consisting of Austrians and Dutch, under the hereditary Prince of Orange, moved forwards upon the high road leading from Cateau to Cambray, and advanced before Beauvois with the eighth column, composed chiefly of Dutch troops, commanded by Major-General Geylau, covered the hereditary Prince of Orange's right flank, and moved forwards in front of St. Hilaire. Neither of these last columns were in the least engaged; but this morning the enemy attacked the Prince of Orange's advanced guard, was repelled then with great ease.

The signal success which has attended these extensive and complicated operations, has determined his Imperial Majesty to begin immediately the siege of Landrecies; and therefore, the hereditary Prince, who will have the direction of the siege, has moved this evening with the greatest part of his camp from Beauvois, and taken a

position so as to complete the investment of that fortress; while his Imperial Majesty, with the grand army, covers the operations of the siege on the side of Guise, and that under my immediate command does the same towards Cambray.

What adds greatly to the general satisfaction upon this occasion, is, the inconsiderable loss which the combined armies have sustained, whilst that of the enemy has been very great. The British in particular have been peculiarly fortunate. The Honorable Captain Carleton of the Royals, a young officer of promising merit, is the only one we have to regret; nor has any one officer been wounded: of privates, we have had three killed and six wounded.

The enemy has lost, in these various attacks, upwards of thirty pieces of cannon, of which nine were taken by the column under my command, besides the two which were taken by Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine.

I have equal satisfaction in reporting, from my own observation, and the account I have received from Sir William Erskine, the spirit and good conduct of all the officers and men under my command; but I have particular obligations to Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine and Otto, as well as to Major-General Abercromby, who commanded the advanced guard of my column, to Col. Duval, Major Lippert of the Austrian hussars, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Merfeldt, of the Austrian Etat Major.

I cannot help likewise mentioning the good conduct and bravery of Lieutenant Page of the British artillery, who distinguished himself very much by the skill and activity with which he directed one of the batteries.

This despatch will be delivered by my aid de-camp, Captain Clinton, whom I beg leave to recommend to his Majesty, his conduct upon every occasion having merited my fullest approbation.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

JACOBIN SOCIETY, (France) April 13.

Couthon gave information of the business transacted in the Convention this day. He informed, that Barrere had communicated intelligence of the capture of six vessels belonging to the enemy, all which prizes had been made within two or three days, and that at the end of the sitting he had mentioned the capture of six more.—He also gave information of the taking of the port of Onetille, the principal communication that the King of Naples had with Sardinia, and declared that the terms of this town places this little tyrant in a state of arrestation in Piedmont, and facilitates the receipt of provisions purchased in foreign parts.

L O N D O N, April 14.

Nothing can be more audacious, than the contempt with which the French treat the sublime science of generalship. To beat Marshal Freytag, and raise the siege of Dunkirk, they sent Houchard, a horse dealer; to beat the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and raise the siege of Maubege, they sent Jourdan, a haberdasher; to retake Toulon, they sent Dugomier, a stationer; to beat the Duke of Brunswick and drive General Wurmer out of Alface—they sent Hoche, a politician; and, more insulting than all the rest, every one of these low fellows succeeded in his mission.

All attempts to starve France are now frustrated.—They are within a few weeks of having a crop of potatoes sufficient for themselves for the consumption of a year. To reconcile the people to this food, and to encourage their cultivation, a pamphlet was circulated with great industry among the farmers—the leading points of which are, that corn is the food chosen by tyrants and imposed upon mankind, because they have it thereby in their power to starve nations at their pleasure. It requires half the year's labour of man to prepare it; a thousand circumstances must concur to its maturity, and to its conversion into bread; armies trampled it under foot—and it cannot be concealed under roof from the ravages of war.

But potatoes seem destined to be the food of Republicans in the moment of Revolution. The same spot of earth that with great labor, and with all the risk of bad seasons, would produce corn only for the subsistence of one man, would without labor comparatively, and almost independent of seasons, produce potatoes for ten men.—They require no mills to grind them—no granaries to preserve them—they could not be trodden down, like stalks of corn, by armies, and the moment that they were dug out of the generous earth, they were ready for the use of man.

This argument set forth with all the flowery eloquence of the French school, has had its effect; and we understand that every corner of France is likely to be most plentifully furnished with this useful root.

SAVANNAH, May 22.

The ship *Elizabeth*, Captain R. S., from Jamaica for London, prize to the French privateer *L. Ami de la Pointe a Petre*, Capt. Talbot, is arrived in this river; her cargo consists of 285 hogsheads of sugar and 9000 pounds of rum.

CHARLESTON (South Carolina) May 31.

By the arrival of the schooner *Betty*, Capt. Forneringham, from St. Mark's, we learn, that Guayra, has been retaken from the Spaniards by the French.

On Wednesday last, the ship *Grenada Packet* (prize to the French privateer *L' Ami de Pointe Petre*, lying at Savannah, took fire by the over setting of a pitch pot, and was burnt down to the water's edge.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 9.

This forenoon at 11 o'clock, the two Houses of Congress adjourned to the first Monday in November next—then to meet in this city.

We hear from respectable authority, that Col. Simcoe has returned to Niagara.

JUNE 11.

Capt. Walth informs, that there were 19 privateers, under French commissions, in the harbour of Charleston on the 31st ult. and five fitting out.

The *Sanspareil* had just arrived with a Spanish ship of 24 guns, from the Havana bound to Cadiz, and laden with 1,700 boxes of sugar, and a brig from Curacao, bound to Amsterdam.

that you may not be without intelligence of it having been designed; and that it has therefore probably taken place. But you insist, that much will depend on the place intended for the fort. Let the point allotted for it on the Miami, be unknown; the place is for our immediate purpose, adequately marked out by being on that river. A single glance of the eye over the map, proves, that its source is within the limits of the United States. In its whole length, it is flanked on each side by our territory. Its very mouth is to the southward of our line, as recognized by our treaty with his Britannic Majesty. On no part, therefore, of the rapids, can a fort be built, but within our country.

This being fixed, your argument is, that if the fort be for the purpose of protecting subjects of his Majesty, residing in districts, dependant on the Fort of Detroit, or of preventing that fortress from being straitened by the approach of the American army; the principle of *status quo*, until the final arrangement of the point in discussion between the two countries shall be concluded, will strictly apply.

To change by hostile movements the condition of a thing, concerning which a treaty is opened, not bring consonant with a spirit of adjustment, the principle of *status quo* has been generally adopted. The nearest point of the rapids to Detroit, cannot be less than fifty miles. They have never been considered—they never could be considered, as appendages to Detroit. But you proceed and say, that the proposed assumption of territory may depend on districts, which depend on Detroit. It is too obvious to dwell upon the remark, that if Detroit, which lies within the United States, becomes the first station, from which a district still farther in, may arise, and that from this district to another district may be generated; one encroachment may beget another *ad infinitum*. It will, however, be very acceptable to understand accurately, how much of our territory towards the Miami was actually possessed by the military establishment at Detroit, at the time of the peace. I mention the military establishment; because, if any subjects of his Britannic Majesty reside beyond the line of actual possession, they are, as being within our limits, under our jurisdiction.

To prevent the fortresses of Detroit from being straitened by the approach of the American army, is either a new modification of the preceding idea, or founded upon an untenable supposition. For the question must recur, are the rapids an appendage to Detroit?—If convenience only were to be consulted, and a wide range of unsettled territory, by being suitable to the momentary circumstances of our nation, is to be transferred for that reason alone from another, which is the true proprietor, we might even then convert the convenience of the rapids to Detroit.—It might be consulted, our right is complete. Is then our territory to be thus seized? Nay, more, sir, I am authorized to say to you explicitly, that the American army has no instructions to straiten or annoy that post; and that, if the descent on the rapids was dictated by this consideration, it ought to be discontinued, as being without cause.

I have the honor, sir, to be,

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. HAMMOND, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

TRUE COPY:

G. TAYLOR, junr.

NEW YORK, June 14.

By the *Enterprise*, Capt. Thompson, Cork papers are received to the 8th of April, which afford the following intelligence:

DUBLIN, April 24.

It is reported, and that with confidence, in the first circles here, that the true motive of the Emperor of Germany's visit to Flanders and Valenciennes, is, for the purpose of negotiating a peace with the Republic of France.—Nay further—that the Emperor has positively offered to *Acknowledge the Independence of the French Republic*—provided they guarantee the possession of the Netherlands to the House of Austria.

Further, that this proposal was made with the knowledge of the Cabinet of Britain—who hold out, on the sole condition of—*Monarchy*—being restored in France—and without that, and the abolition of the Jacobin Club, Britain would never treat.—Here, for the present, rests all negotiation.

It is however thought, that the Emperor will conclude a peace; and that the entire burthen of the war will devolve solely on—Britain and Ireland!

This report, in a great measure, accounts for the late inaction of the great armies of the North.

The late naval promotions, have increased the several ranks, to the following numbers, viz.

Admirals,	99
Post Captains,	401
Masters and Commanders,	1628
Lieutenants,	1628

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, April 12.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, was yesterday received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the home department, dated St. Amand, April 8, 1794.

"I have received this morning a report from Count Walmoden, that the enemy having succeeded in surprizing the Hessian posts at Tenbreuil, between Werwick and Ypres, got behind the Hanoverian piquets and cut them off. Succour, however, having arrived from Mennin, the enemy was driven back, and forced to recross the Lys, and destroy the bridge which they had made.—Our loss was one man killed, one officer and seven men wounded, and three officers and one hundred and forty-three men taken prisoners."

Whitehall, April 12.

Capt. Clinton, Aid de Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, arrived this morning at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with a despatch from his Royal Highness, of which the following is a copy:

Sir, Cateau, April 13.
It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the plea-

sure to acquaint you, for his Majesty's information, with the signal success which has attended the general attack made yesterday by the armies of the combined powers.

According to the plan proposed, the Austrian, British, and Dutch armies assembled on the 26th on the Heights above Cateau, in order to be reviewed by his Imperial Majesty; after which the Austrian and British armies passed the Sellen, and encamped in front of this town, while the Dutch formed their camp immediately in its rear.

At nine o'clock on yesterday morning, the three armies moved forward in eight columns. The first column, composed of Austrian and Dutch troops, under the command of Prince Christian of Hesse Darmstadt, advanced upon the village of Cartillon, which was forced after some resistance, in which the enemy lost four pieces of cannon, and from thence proceeded across the Sambre, and took a position at Fayril, between Sambre and the Petite Helpe, so as to invest Landrecies on that side.

The second column by Lieut. Gen. Alvinz, and consisting of the reserve of the Austrian army, moved forwards upon Mazinguet, and having forced the enemy's entrenchments at that place, as well as at Olisy, proceeded to Nouvain, and took possession this morning of the whole wood called the forest of Nouvain.

The third column which consisted of the main body of the Austrian army, and with which his Imperial Majesty and the Prince de Cobourg went themselves, proceeded along the high road leading from Cateau to Guise, and after carrying the two villages of Ribouville and of Wallingoy, where the enemy were strongly entrenched, detached the advanced guard forwards, which took possession of the heights called the Grand and Petit Blocus, and pushed forward this morning as far as Hanappes.

The fourth and fifth columns were formed of the army under my command. Of the first of these I took the direction, and Lieut. General Sir William Erskine commanded the other column.

My column was intended to attack the redoubts and village of Vaux, as well as to render itself master, if possible, of the wood called Bois de Bohain, which the enemy had strongly entrenched.

In consequence of the very great ditches and ravines which we found on our march, my column was not able to arrive at the point of attack till one o'clock in the afternoon.

As soon as the cavalry of the advanced guard appeared upon the heights, the enemy began a severe cannonade, from the effects of which, although very near, they however were enabled, in a great measure, to cover themselves by the natural inequalities of the ground.

Having examined the enemy's position, and finding it very strong, I determined to endeavour to turn it by their right, and for this purpose ordered the whole of the column to move forwards, under cover of the high ground, leaving only a sufficient quantity of cavalry upon the heights to occupy the enemy's attention. Strong batteries likewise were formed, which kept up a severe fire, and protected the movements very considerably.

As soon as the troops had gained sufficiently the enemy's flank, the advanced guard, under the command of Major General Abercromby was directed to begin the attack, and two companies of the light corps of O'Donnell, supported by the two grenadier companies of the first regiment of guards, under the command of Col. Stanhope, stormed and took the Star redoubt, above the village of Vaux, while the three battalions of Austrian grenadiers, led on by Major General Petrasch, attacked the wood, and made themselves masters of the works which the enemy had constructed for its defence.

The enemy's fire at first was very severe; but when the troops approached, they began to retreat on all sides, and were soon put to flight.—I immediately detached a party of the cavalry, consisting of hussars and one squadron of the 16th regiment of light dragoons, commanded by Major Lippert of the former corps, round the wood, to the right, who completely succeeded in cutting them off, took four pieces of cannon and a howitzer, with a considerable loss of men on the part of the enemy; whilst the cavalry of the advanced guard on our left, under the command of Colonel Duvay, of the regiment of the Archduke Ferdinand's hussars, pursued them through the wood, and drove them into the village of Bechain, which they evacuated immediately.

Sir William Erskine was equally successful with his column, which was intended, by the villages of Marets and Premont, to turn the wood of Bechain, in order to facilitate my attack. He met with no resistance till he arrived in the village of Premont, where he found the enemy strongly posted; he immediately formed his line, and having detached the brigade of British infantry, and the Austrian regiment of Carabiers of Zerehwitz, with four squadrons of British light dragoons, under the command of Lieutenant-General Harcourt, in order to turn the position, he attacked it in front with three battalions of the regiment of Kaunitz, supported by a well-directed fire of the Austrian and British artillery of the reserve, under the command of Lt. Col. Congreve, and succeeded in completely driving the enemy from the redoubts, where he took two pieces of cannon and a pair of colours: He from thence proceeded to turn the wood with a part of the corps, leaving the rest upon the position at Premont.

The sixth, seventh and eight columns were intended to observe the enemy, on the side of Cambray; the first of these composed of Austrians, and commanded by Major-General Count Haddick, pushed forward as far as the village of Crevecoeur, and detached some light troops across the Schelt, without meeting with any resistance.

The seventh column, consisting of Austrians and Dutch, under the hereditary Prince of Orange, moved forwards upon the high road leading from Cateau to Cambray, and advanced before Beauvois with the eighth column, composed chiefly of Dutch troops, commanded by Major-General Geysau, covered the hereditary Prince of Orange's right flank, and moved forwards in front of St. Hilaire. Neither of these last columns were in the least engaged; but this morning the enemy attacked the Prince of Orange's advanced guard, was repulsed then with great ease.

The signal success which has attended these extensive and complicated operations, has determined his Imperial Majesty to begin immediately the siege of Landrecies; and therefore, the Hereditary Prince, who will have the direction of the siege, has moved this evening with the greatest part of his camp from Beauvois, and taken a

position so as to complete the investment of that fortress; while his Imperial Majesty, with the grand army, covers the operations of the siege on the side of Guise, and that under my immediate command does the same towards Cambray.

What adds greatly to the general satisfaction upon this occasion, is, the inconsiderable loss which the combined armies have sustained, whilst that of the enemy has been very great. The British in particular have been peculiarly fortunate. The Honorable Captain Carleton of the Royals, a young officer of promising merit, is the only one we have to regret; nor has any one officer been wounded: of privates, we have had three killed and six wounded.

The enemy has lost, in these various attacks, upwards of thirty pieces of cannon, of which nine were taken by the column under my command, besides the two which were taken by Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine.

I have equal satisfaction in reporting, from my own observation, and the account I have received from Sir William Erskine, the spirit and good conduct of all the officers and men under my command; but I have particular obligations to Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine and Otto, as well as to Major-General Abercromby, who commanded the advanced guard of my column, to Col. Duvay, Major Lippert of the Austrian hussars, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Merfeldt, of the Austrian Etat Major.

I cannot help likewise mentioning the good conduct and bravery of Lieutenant Page of the British artillery, who distinguished himself very much by the skill and activity with which he directed one of the batteries.

This despatch will be delivered by my aid de-camp, Captain Clinton, whom I beg leave to recommend to his Majesty, his conduct upon every occasion having merited my fullest approbation.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

JACOBIN SOCIETY, (France) April 13.

Couthon gave information of the business transacted in the Convention this day. He informed, that Barrere had communicated intelligence of the capture of 21 vessels belonging to the enemy, all which prizes had been made within two or three days, and that at the end of the sitting he had mentioned the capture of six more.—He also gave information of the taking of the port of Oneglia, the principal communication that the King of Sardinia had with Sardinia, and declared that the return of this town places this little tyrant in a state of arrestation in Piedmont, and facilitates the receipt of provisions purchased in foreign parts.

LONDON, April 14.

Nothing can be more audacious, than the contempt with which the French treat the sublime science of generalship. To beat Marshal Freytag, and raise the siege of Dunkirk, they sent Houchard, a horse dealer; to beat the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and raise the siege of Maubege, they sent Jourdan, a haberdasher; to take Toulon, they sent Dugomier, a stationer;—to beat the Duke of Brunswick and drive General Wurms out of Alface—they sent Hoche, a politician; and, more insulting than all the rest, every one of these low fellows succeeded in his mission.

All attempts to starve France are now frustrated.—They are within a few weeks of having a crop of potatoes sufficient for themselves for the consumption of a year. To reconcile the people to this food, and to encourage their cultivation, a pamphlet was circulated with great industry among the farmers—the leading points of which are, that corn is the food chosen by tyrants and imposed upon mankind, because they have it thereby in their power to starve nations at their pleasure. It requires half the year's labour of man to prepare it; a thousand circumstances must concur to its maturity, and to its conversion into bread; armies trample it under foot—and it cannot be concealed under roof from the ravages of war.

But potatoes seem destined to be the food of Republicans in the moment of Revolution. The same spot of earth that with great labor, and with all the risk of bad seasons, would produce corn only for the subsistence of one man, would without labor comparatively, and almost independent of seasons, produce potatoes for ten men.—They require no mills to grind them—no granaries to preserve them—they could not be trodden down, like fields of corn, by armies, and the moment that they were dug out of the generous earth, they were ready for the use of man.

This argument set forth with all the flowery eloquence of the French school, has had its effect; and we understand that every corner of France is likely to be most plentifully furnished with this useful root.

SAVANNAH, May 21.

The ship *Elizabeth*, Captain Ross, from Jamaica for London, prize to the French privateer L. Ami de Point a Petre, Capt. Talbot, is arrived in this river; her cargo consists of 285 hogheads of sugar and 90 puncheons of rum.

CHARLESTON (South Carolina) May 31.

By the arrival of the schooner *Betty*, Capt. Fotheringham, from St. Mark's, we learn, that Gonaive, has been retaken from the Spaniards by the French.

On Wednesday last, the ship *Grenada Packet* (prize to the French privateer L' Ami de Point Petre, lying at Savannah, took fire by the over setting of a pitch pot, and was burnt down to the water's edge.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

This forenoon at 11 o'clock, the two Houses of Congress adjourned to the first Monday in November next—then to meet in this city.

We hear from respectable authority, that Col. Simcoe has returned to Niagara.

JUNE 11.

Capt. Wallis informs, that there were 19 privateers, under French commissions, in the harbour of Charleston on the 31st ult. and five fitting out.

The *Sanspareil* had just arrived with a Spanish ship of 14 guns, from the Havannah bound to Cadix, and laden with 1,700 boxes of sugar, and a brig from Curacao, bound to Amsterdam.

Extraordinary Appearance of the MOON.
The following Advertisement, copied from the Daily
Advertiser, we consider as a Curiosity, worth commu-
nicating to our Readers:

A lady, in passing over London bridge, on Monday
23 of February, was accosted by a Boy, under seem-
ing agitation of spirits, who pulling her by the gown,
beckoned her to look at the Moon, which he
is inclined to believe (from its alarming appearance)
is not the Moon:—The lady looked up, and, to her
great surprize, perceived the Moon rock, for a consider-
able space; and when it ceased, she saw the appearance
of great armies of soldiers, both horse and foot, pass-
ing the orb.——This lady, as well as the boy, saw
beats three times, between eight and nine o'clock in
the evening.——If the boy, or any one to whom he may
have mentioned the circumstance, should see this adver-
tisement, and will call at Mr. Clarson, China man, Mar-
ket-street, St. James's Market, or send a line to A. B.
be left there, mentioning when and where he may be
spoken to, he will be handsomely rewarded.

(London Paper.)

The Columbian Herald, of Charleston, of the 19th
inst. calls the French privateer, captured by the Fly-
ing, of New-Province, the FIDDLER—says the action
was very severe—and that the Fiddler had 5 men killed,
and 14 wounded, as reported by those on board her.

JUNE 18.

There is a letter in town, dated Falmouth [England]
April 25, which says, that three French frigates have
been taken in the channel, after a severe contest of three
days.

The President of the United States sat out this fore-
noon, for his seat in Virginia.

Rule as to the sailing of the Vessels of War of the Belligerent Nations, from the United States.

WHEN any vessel, whether of war or merchandize,
public or private, belonging to any belligerent nation,
shall depart from the United States, beyond the jurisdic-
tional line of the United States, on the ocean; and a
vessel of war, whether public or private, belonging to
either of the belligerent nations being adverse, shall at
the time of the departure of the first mentioned vessel, be
within such jurisdictional line, the last mentioned vessel
of war shall not sail beyond such jurisdictional line, until
the expiration of twenty-four hours, after the departure
of the first mentioned vessel.

If any vessel of war belonging to a belligerent nation
shall sail, contrary to the foregoing rule, she shall be
deemed to have violated the laws of nations, and the
Government of the United States will take measures for
the causing to be restored any prize, taken by her, and
brought within the power of the United States.

This rule shall commence forthwith, and shall be no-
tified to all the foreign ministers residing near the United
States.

True copy:

GEO. TAYLOR, jun. Ch. Clk.
in the dep. of State.

Phila. June 18, 1794.

ELIZABETH TOWN, June 18.

A bill for raising 4318 militia men, the quota of this
State, as appointed by act of Congress, passed the House
of Assembly on Monday last, and is now before Coun-
cil. It is contemplated in this bill to give a bounty of
eight dollars per man, as an encouragement to volunta-
ry enlistments, payable when called into actual ser-
vice.

NEWARK, June 18.

We have the pleasure to announce to the public, that
on Saturday last, the large mill, for spinning of cotton
by water, was put in operation at Paterson, to the great
satisfaction of all those who with well to the manufac-
tures of this country; and from the specimen given on
that day, there is no doubt but the expectations of the
public will be fully answered. The dam and canal are
complete, and there is water sufficient for all kind of
mills, and great conveniences for placing them.

The mill was opened with great parade; a consider-
able company was collected from all parts, who went in
procession to the mill, and a ball was given to the chil-
dren and workmen of the factory; and the expectation
of the public were not only gratified, but greatly raised,
in contemplating the future importance of their rising
fabric.

NEW-YORK, June 20.

A gentleman in this city yesterday received a letter
from Albany, which states, that a report prevails there
of a gentleman's arriving from Vermont, informing that
the British, in attempting to erect a fort 20 miles within
the territory of the United States, were resisted by force,
and that 11 British and 7 Americans were slain. We
give this as mere report, and there is reason to doubt the
truth of it, as other letters from Albany do not mention
it.

On the 15th of May an embargo was to take place
on American vessels lying at Surinam, and to continue
until the 15th of June—in consequence of which none
of the above vessels will be able to sail until that time
has expired.

On the 25th April, the sloop General Green, Bats,
commander, belonging to the State of Rhode Island, and
sailed from the coast of Africa, with between 80 and 90 prime
slaves on board, was cut out of the mouth of Surinam
river by 15 soldiers from the new fort, and has not since
been heard of.

JUNE 21.

Dr. Priestley and family, set off for Philadelphia on
Wednesday last.

Whatever be the fact, respecting the report of an action
between the Americans and British, in Vermont, such
an event may be expected, unless vigorous measures are
pursued to restrain the just resentment of our countrymen.
It is hoped that hostilities will be suspended, until Gov-
ernment shall authorize them; but the indignation of
Americans, that it may be smothered, will not subside,
until the acts of aggression on the part of the British troops,
shall be totally repressed.

The ground of the dispute, between the Vermonters
and the English, we understand to be this:—Before the
independence of the United States, sundry grants of land
had been made, by the crown of Great-Britain, near the
Canada line, to such persons as would settle on the land
granted. Some settlements have been made under those

grants. After the declaration of Independence, and
after Vermont had erected itself into a sovereign State,
the Legislature made sundry new grants of the same
lands, to other persons. By the treaty of 1783, these
lands fall within the jurisdiction of the United States.
This is an agreed point; but the British government in-
sists on the right of protecting the royalists or settlers
under the royal grants. For this purpose they have sta-
tioned small garrisons within the United States. The Ver-
monters claim both the soil and the jurisdiction. Both
parties seem to be wrong—the British for claiming the
jurisdiction—the Vermonters, for claiming the soil. So
stands the dispute; but we hope it may be settled without
the terrible alternative of resorting to arms.

NEW-BURY-PORT, June 14.

On Thursday last, the Building designed for the Ma-
nufactory of Woolens, was raised at B. field, the prop-
erty of a number of the patriotic inhabitants of this
town.——The plan is elegant, undertaking arduous,
and affords another instance of the enterprising spirit,
which is so conspicuous, in the American character.——
It is 90 feet in length, 30 wide, and three stories high.

BOSTON, June 17.

Yesterday came on before the Circuit Court, now sit-
ting in this town, the trial of John B. Collins, August-
us Poole, and Emanuel Fastid, for murder and piracy,
on board the Betty, Capt. Saunders, in the month
of December last. Mr. Gore opened the case in behalf
of the United States; Messrs. Ous, Lowell, Jun. and
Blake exerted themselves on the part of the prisoners,
with distinguished rhetoric and pathos. Mr. Gore re-
plied; and the case was committed to the jury, whose
verdict was—Guilty.—Their execution is ordered for
Wednesday the 30th day of July next.

NEWPORT, June 24.

Last Thursday arrived in Town the Hon. Judge
Wilson, his Lady and Daughter, from New-York.

The same Day the Circuit Court of the United States
for Rhode Island District met in this Town, and ad-
journed until next Day 11 o'clock, A. M. when the
Court was opened with Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. PAT-
TER, after which an excellent Charge was given by
Judge WILSON to the Grand Jury.

The President of the United States has appointed Mr.
WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD, of this Town, to be a Cap-
tain, and WILLIAM BARTON, jun. Esq. of Providence,
to be a Lieutenant, in the new Corps of Artificers and
Engineers.

By the Duke of York's Letter published this Day, it
appears that no decisive general Action has taken Place
between the grand Armies, on the other Hand, there
seems to have been only an Attack on a great Number
of Out Posts.

We learn, by the last Arrival from Europe, that the
French have taken Oneglia, a Port in the Mediterranean,
and a Rendezvous of the Sardinian Privateers that har-
rassed the French Trade. The Loss of the French was
trifling, and their Army threatens further Conquests in
Italy.

MARRIED.—In this Town, Mr. WILLIAM TRIPP,
to Miss HANNAH BENNETT.

DIED.—In Eng. and in the 64th Year of his Age,
the Right Hon. CHARLES PRATT Esq. of CAMDEN.

—A Providence, SAMUEL SAMPSON, Esq. aged 36.

—A Cumberland, in the 81st Year of his Age, Mr.
AMAZIAH WATERMAN, of Providence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, June 23.

ENTERED,

Schooner Assonet Packet, Payne,

Sloop Sophia, Field,

— Fanny, Coggeshall,

— William, Anderson,

Schooner Alletheart, Cranston,

CLEARED,

Schooner Betty, Kent,

— Edward Cockeron,

Sloop Betsy, Rhodes,

— Mary Ann, Read,

— Nancy, Brayton,

— Defiance, Burns,

— Ranger, Lock,

— Aurora, Brown,

— Iris, St. Ford,

— Sally, Cranston,

— Lively, Read,

Brig Alfred, Harris,

From

Sign harbor

Providence

New York

Ditto

Sag harbor

For

Boston

Shelburne

Alexandria

North Carolina

Ditto

Long Island

Boston

New York

Ditto

Ditto

Baltimore

St. Thomas's

State of Rhode Island, &c.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, June Session, A. D. 1794.

IT is Voted and Resolved, That all Petitions lodged
with the Clerk of the Lower House of this Assembly,
at former Sessions, for Reception, wherein there is an
adverse Party, and a Prayer for the Stay of Executions
(except Petitions for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act)
be filed with the Secretary, if the Petitioner see fit, with-
in Forty Days from the Rising of this Assembly: That
in such Cases Bond be taken and Oration affixed, in the
Manner prescribed by the Act, entitled "An Act di-
recting the Method of preferring Petitions unto the Ge-
neral Assembly, and of acting thereon." That on all
such Petitions, for the Prosecution of which Bond shall
be given as aforesaid, Proceedings be stayed, agreeably to
the Prayer thereof, until the Rising of this Assembly, at
the next Session: And that a Copy of this Act be insert-
ed in the Newport Mercury, and in One of the Provi-
dence Newspapers. A true Copy:
Witness, HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

Newport, June 18, 1794.

Grand Committee-Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, to every

Person throughout the State, whose Mortgages
for the Money ordered to be emitted at May Session,
A. D. 1786, remain against them, to call at said
Office, and discharge their respective first principal Bond.

—Those who seasonably discharge their Bonds, may
avoid the Expence that would arise from a Prosecution,
THOMAS RUMREILL, Keeper
of said Office.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

**THEATRE,
NEWPORT.**

Thursday Evening, June 26,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A COMEDY (written by R. CUMBERLAND, Esq.)
Called,

The WEST-INDIAN.

BELCOUR, STOCKWELL, Major O'FLAHERTY, Capt. DUDLEY, CHARLES DUDLEY, FULMER, Miss RUSPORT, LOUISA DUDLEY, Mrs. FULMER, LADY RUSPORT,	Mr. HARPER, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. KENNA, Mr. REDFIELD, Mr. WATTS, Mr. SOLOMON. Mrs. METCHLER, Mrs. SMITH, Mrs. SOLOMON, Mrs. WATTS.
--	---

To which will be added,

A Musical ENTERTAINMENT.—Called,

The DEVIL TO PAY;

O. R.

The WIVES' METAMORPHOSIS;

Sir JOHN LOVERULE, JOHNSON (the Cooler) CONJURER, BUTLER, COUCHMAN, COOK, LADY LOVERULE, NELL, LUCY, LETTICE,	Mr. ADAMS, Mr. LARKER, Mr. REDFIELD, Mr. KENNA, Mr. WATTS, Mr. SOLOMON, Mrs. METCHLER, Mrs. SOLOMON, Mrs. SMITH, Mrs. WATTS.
--	---

* * * Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets
sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day
previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One
o'clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on
the Day of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the
Performance begin precisely at Half past seven.

Front and Stage Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.
P. 3. Gallery 1s. 6d.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General

Assembly, passed at the Session in June inst. the
Creditors of STEPHEN FRANKLIN, of New Shoreham,
are hereby notified to appear, at the General Assem-
bly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in Octo-
ber next, then and there to show Cause (if any they
have) why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit
of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, should
not be extended to him.

HENRY SHERRBURNE, Dep. Secretary.

Newport, June 17, 1794.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General

Assembly, passed at the Session in June instant, the
Creditors of PHEBE BULL of Newport, Spinner, a
debtor, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Assem-
bly to be holden at Providence, on the first Monday in Octo-
ber next, then and there to show Cause (if any they
have) why the Prayer of her Petition, for the Benefit of the
Insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, should not
be extended to her.

HENRY SHERRBURNE, Dep. Secretary.

Newport, June 17, 1794.

WANTED,

For Two or Three Months, and Possession given on
before the first of next Month,

A Dwelling-House, in good

Repair;—having at least Three Bed Rooms
and a Dining Room, in an airy Situation—for wh
a generous Price will be paid.—Inquire of the Print
Newport, June 3, 1794.

Fresh imported GOODS

For Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, by

Philip Robinson

At his Shop, in Thames-Street.

THOSE who are desirous of having the W
of their Money, in well-chosen GOODS,
desire to call at the above Store, where every Fa
will be gratefully acknowledged.

A. L. S. O.

An elegant Assortment of PAPE
HANGINGS, just come to Hand.
Newport, May 23, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope

A Quantity of Mistick Til
by the 1702 n

* * * Our Correspondent T's Essay, on Education,
have a Place next Week. We shall be happy in his
Correspondence.

Given is omitted 2d. Want of Room.

Extraordinary Appearance of the MOON.
The following Advertisement, copied from the Daily Herald, we consider as a Curiosity, worth communicating to our Readers:

A lady, in passing over London bridge, on Monday 21 of February, was accosted by a Boy, under seeming agitation of spirits, who pulling her by the gown, modestly requested her to look at the Moon, which he is inclined to believe (from its alarming appearance) is not the Moon:—The lady looked up, and, to her great surprize, perceived the Moon rock, for a considerable space; and when it ceased, she saw the appearance of great armies of soldiers, both horse and foot, passing the orb.——This the lady, as well as the boy, saw repeated three times, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening.——It the boy, or any one to whom he may have mentioned the circumstance, should see this advertisement, and will call at Mr. Clarson, china man, Market-street, St. James's Market, or send a line to A. B. he left there, mentioning when and where he may be taken to, he will be handsomely rewarded.

(London Paper.)
The Columbian Herald, of Charleston, of the 19th inst. calls the French privateer, captured by the Flying-Squirrel, of New-Prvidence, the FIDDLE—says the action was very severe—and that the Fiddle had 5 men killed, and 14 wounded, as reported by those on board her.

JUNE 18.
There is a letter in town, dated Falmouth [England] April 25, which says, that three French frigates have been taken in the channel, after a severe contest of three days.

The President of the United States sat out this forenoon, for his seat in Virginia.

Rule as to the sailing of the Vessels of War of the Belligerent Nations, from the United States.

WHEN any vessel, whether of war or merchandise, public or private, belonging to any belligerent nation, shall depart from the United States, beyond the jurisdictional line of the United States, on the ocean; and a vessel of war, whether public or private, belonging to another of the belligerent nations being adverse, shall at the time of the departure of the first mentioned vessel, be within such jurisdictional line, the last mentioned vessel of war shall not sail beyond such jurisdiction line, until the expiration of twenty-four hours, after the departure of the first mentioned vessel.

If any vessel of war belonging to a belligerent nation shall sail, contrary to the foregoing rule, she shall be deemed to have violated the laws of nations, and the government of the United States will take measures for the causing to be restored any prize, taken by her, and brought within the power of the United States.

This rule shall commence forthwith, and shall be notified to all the foreign ministers residing near the United States.

True copy: GEO. TAYLOR, jun. Ch. Clk. in the dep. of State.

Phila. June 13, 1794.

ELIZABETH TOWN, June 18.

A bill for raising 4318 minute men, the quota of this state, as appointed by act of Congress, pilled the House of Assembly on Monday last, and is now before Council. It is contemplated in this bill to give a bounty of eight dollars per man, as an encouragement to voluntary enlistments, payable when called into actual service.

NEWARK, June 18.

We have the pleasure to announce to the public, that on Saturday last, the large mill, for spinning of cotton by water, was put in operation at Paterson, to the great satisfaction of all those who wish well to the manufactures of this country; and from the specimen given on that day, there is no doubt but the expectations of the public will be fully answered. The dam and canal are complete, and there is water sufficient for all kind of mills, and great conveniences for placing them.

The mill was opened with great parade; a considerable company was collected from all parts, who went in procession to the mill, and a ball was given to the children and workmen of the factory; and the expectation of the public were not only gratified, but greatly raised, in contemplating the future importance of their rising fabric.

NEW-YORK, June 20.

A gentleman in this city yesterday received a letter from Albany, which states, that a report prevails there of a gentleman's arriving from Vermont, informing that the British, in attempting to erect a fort 20 miles within the territory of the United States, were resisted by force, and that 12 British and 7 Americans were slain. We give this as mere report, and there is reason to doubt the truth of it, as other letters from Albany do not mention it.

On the 15th of May an embargo was to take place on American vessels lying at Surinam, and to continue until the 15th of June—in consequence of which none of the above vessels will be able to sail until that time has expired.

On the 25th April, the sloop General Green, Bats, commander, belonging to the State of Rhode Island, and last from the coast of Africa, with between 80 and 90 prime slaves on board, was cut out of the mouth of Surinam river by 15 soldiers from the new fort, and has not since been heard of.

JUNE 21.
Dr. Priestley and family, set off for Philadelphia on Wednesday last.

Whatever be the fact, respecting the report of an action between the Americans and British, in Vermont, such an event may be expected, unless vigorous measures are pursued to restrain the just resentment of our countrymen. It is hoped that hostilities will be suspended, until Government shall authorize them; but the indignation of Americans, that it may be smothered, will not subside, till the acts of aggression on the part of the British troops, shall be totally repressed.

The ground of the dispute, between the Vermonters and the English, we understand to be this:—Before the independence of the United States, sundry grants of land had been made, by the crown of Great-Britain, near the Canada line, to such persons as would settle on the land granted. Some settlements have been made under those

grants. After the declaration of Independence, and after Vermont had erected itself into a sovereign State, the Legislature made sundry new grants of the same lands, to other persons. By the treaty of 1783, these lands fall within the jurisdiction of the United States. This is an agreed point; but the British government insists on the right of protecting the royalists or settlers under the royal grants. For this purpose they have stationed small garrisons within the United States. The Vermonters claim both the soil and the jurisdiction. Both parties seem to be wrong—the British for claiming the jurisdiction—the Vermonters, for claiming the soil. So stands the dispute; but we hope it may be settled without the terrible alternative of resorting to arms.

NEWBURY-PORT, June 14.
On Thursday last, the Building designed for the Manufactory of Woollens, was raised at Byfield, the property of a number of the patriotic inhabitants of this town.——The plan is elegant, undertaking arduous, and affords another instance of the enterprising spirit, which is so conspicuous, in the American character.——It is 90 feet in length, 30 wide, and three stories high.

BOSTON, June 17.
Yesterday came on before the Circuit Court, now sitting in this town, the trial of John B. Collins, Augustus Poole, and Emanuel Fastid, for murder and piracy, on board the Betty, Capt. Saunders, in the month of December last. Mr. Gore opened the case in behalf of the United States; Messrs. Otis, Lowell, Jun. and Blake exerted themselves on the part of the prisoners, with distinguished rhetoric and pathos. Mr. Gore replied; and the case was committed to the jury, whose verdict was—Guilty.—Their execution is ordered for Wednesday the 30th day of July next.

NEWPORT, June 14.

Last Thursday arrived in Town the Hon. Judge WILSON, his Lady and Daughter, from New-York.

The same Day the Circuit Court of the United States for Rhode Island District met in this Town, and adjourned until next Day 11 o'clock, A. M. when the Court was opened with Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. PATTER, after which an excellent Charge was given by Judge WILSON to the Grand Jury.

The President of the United States has appointed Mr. WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD, of this Town, to be a Captain, and WILLIAM BARTON, jun. Esq. of Providence, to be a Lieutenant, in the new Corps of Artificers and Engineers.

By the Duke of York's Letter published this Day, it appears that no decisive general Action has taken Place between the grand Armies, on the other Hand, there seems to have been only an Attack on a great Number of Out Posts.

We learn, by the last Arrival from Europe, that the French have taken Oneigha, a Port in the Mediterranean, and a Rendezvous of the Sardinian Privateers that harassed the French Trade. The Loss of the French was trifling, and their Army threatens further Conquests in Italy.

MARRIED.]—In this Town, Mr. WILLIAM TRIPP, to Miss HANNAH BENNETT.

DIED.]—In Eng and, in the 64th Year of his Age, the Right Hon. CHARLES PRATT Lord CAMDEN.

—At Providence, SAMUEL SAMPSON, Esq. aged 36.

—At Cumberland, in the 81st Year of his Age, Mr. AMAZIAH WATERMAN, of Providence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, June 23.

ENTERED, From
Schooner Assonet Packet, Payne, Sag-harbor
Sloop Sophia, Field, Providence
— Fanny, Coggeshall, New York
— William, Anderson, Ditto
Schooner Alletheart, Cranston, Sag harbour

CLEARED, For
Schooner Betsey, Kent, Boston
— Edward Cockeron, Shelburne
Sloop Betsey, Rhodes, Alexandria
— Mary Ann, Read, North Carolina
— Nancy, Brayton, Ditto
— Defiance, Burns, Long Island
— Ranger, Lock, Boston
— Aurora, Brown, New York
— Iris, St. Ford, Ditto
— Sally, Cranston, Ditto
— Lively, Read, Baltimore
Brig Alfred, Harris, St. Thomas's

State of Rhode Island, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, June Session, A. D. 1794.

It is Voted and Resolved, That all Petitions lodged with the Clerk of the Lower House of this Assembly, at former Sessions, for Reception, wherein there is an adverse Party, and a Prayer for the Stay of Executions (except Petitions for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act) be filed with the Secretary, if the Petitioner see fit, within Forty Days from the Rising of this Assembly: That in such Cases Bond be taken and Citation issued, in the Manner prescribed by the Act, entitled "An Act directing the Method of preferring Petitions unto the General Assembly, and of acting thereon." That on all such Petitions, for the Prosecution of which Bond shall be given as aforesaid, Proceedings be stayed, agreeably to the Prayer thereof, until the Rising of this Assembly, at the next Session: And that a Copy of this Act be inserted in the Newport Mercury, and in One of the Providence Newspapers. A true Copy:
Witness, HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

Newport, June 18, 1794.

Grand Committee-Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, to every Person throughout the State, whose Mortgages for the Money ordered to be emitted at May Session, A. D. 1786, remain against them, to call at said Office, and discharge their respective first principal Bond. —Those who seasonably discharge their Bonds, may avoid the Expence that would arise from a Prosecution.
THOMAS RUMREILL, Keeper of said Office.

[BY AUTHORITY.]
T H E A T R E,
NEWPORT.

Thursday Evening, June 26,

WILL BE PRESENTED,
A COMEDY (written by R. CUMBERLAND, Esq.)
Called,

The WEST-INDIAN.

BELCOUR, Mr. HARPER,
STOCKWELL, Mr. ADAMS,
Major O'FLAHERTY, Mr. KENNA,
Capt. DUDLEY, Mr. REDFIELD,
CHARLES DUDLEY, Mr. WATTS,
FULMER, Mr. SOLOMON,
Miss RUSFORD, Mrs. METCHLER,
LOUISA DUDLEY, Miss SMITH,
Mrs. FULMER, Mrs. SOLOMON,
LADY RUSFORD, Miss WATTS.

To which will be added,
A Musical ENTERTAINMENT.—Called,
The DEVIL to PAY;

O R,
The WIVES' METAMORPHOSIS;

Sir JOHN LOVERULE, Mr. ADAMS,
JOHNSON (the Cocker), Mr. HARPER,
CONJURER, Mr. REDFIELD,
BUTLER, Mr. KENNA,
COACHMAN, Mr. WATTS,
COOK, Mr. SOLOMON,
LADY LOVERULE, Mrs. METCHLER,
NELL, Mrs. SOLOMON,
LUCY, Miss SMITH,
LETTICE, Mrs. WATTS.

* * Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the Performance begin precisely at Half past seven.

Front and Stage Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d. on
P. 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General

Assembly, passed at the Session in June inst. the Creditors of STEPHEN FRANKLIN, of New-Shoreham, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in October next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, should not be extended unto him.

HENRY SHERBURN, Dep. Secretary.

Newport, June 17, 1794.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General

Assembly, passed at the Session in June instant, the Creditors of PHEBE BULL, of Newport, Spinster, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in October next, then and there to shew Cause, (if any they have) why the Prayer of her Petition, for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, should not be extended unto her.

HENRY SHERBURN, Dep. Secretary.

Newport, June 17, 1794.

WANTED,

For Two or Three Months, and Possession given on or before the first of next Month,

A Dwelling-House, in good

Repair;—having at least Three Bed Rooms, and a Dining Room, in an airy Situation—for which a generous Price will be paid.—Inquire of the Printer.
Newport, June 3, 1794.

Fresh imported GOODS,

For Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, by

Philip Robinson,

At his Shop, in Thames-Street.

THOSE who are desirous of having the Worth of their Money, in well-chosen GOODS, are desired to call at the above Store, where every Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

A L S O,

An elegant Assortment of PAPER, HANGINGS, just come to Hand.
Newport, May 20, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Mistick TILE, by the Dozen.

* * Our Correspondent T's Essay, on Education, shall have a Place next Week. We shall be happy in his future Correspondence.

Given is omitted for Want of Room.

From the COLONIAN CENTINEL:

Mr. RUSSELL,
The following *jest*, though *indicates* Play on a Word lately made its appearance in *France*.—If you republish it, be so good as to preface it with a Caution, for Ladies not to read it.—It is fit only for the reading of gross male creatures.
Yours,
G.

CAUTION—Ladies—do not read the following.

EPIGRAM—

ON THE BRITISH TROOPS TAKING AN ARSENAL FROM THE FRENCH SANS COLOTTES.

ALAS! on patriotic host—
What direful mischiefs daily fall—
Long since their *bayonets* they have lost,
But now they've lost their *Arse'nal*!

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Brigadiers, and Officers commanding Independent Corps, are directed to cause complete and accurate Returns to be made of all the Troops under their respective Commands, together with their Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements, and have the same transmitted to the Adjutant General by the 15th of July: It being of Importance that the Returns be positively made by that Time, agreeable to the Forms to be furnished by the Adjutant General.—The Captain-Generalatters himself, that to offer any Arguments to induce the Officers of the respective Grades to comply with Agency with this necessary Requisition, would be entirely useless—they will undoubtedly recollect, that the Situation of our Country is such, as to arouse the Valour of the Soldier, and Patriotism of the Citizen.

By Order of the Captain General,
ROBERT ROGERS, Adjutant General.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable FARM, situate, lying and being in the Town of R. Melawick, County of Renfrew, and State of New York, and 12 Miles East from the City of Albany, containing 400 Acres of excellent LAND, 300 of which is under good Improvement and good Fence, well watered; there is good Meadow, and may be made enough to cut 100 Tons of Hay.—There is two new and large English Bains on the said Farm, three Dwellings-Houses, a Store-House, and a new Pot-Ash House; there is now sowed on the said Farm, 100 Bushels of Wheat.—It lays convenient to make four handsome FARMS; it is a most excellent Stand for a Tavern and Store, and has been improved as such these 12 Years past.—For further Particulars apply to the Subscriber, on the Premises, who can give a good Title.

ABNER NEWTON.

May 12, 1794.

For SALE,

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors or his last will and Testament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24, 1794.

THE Subscribers, appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Town Council of the Town of Newport to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, Esq. late of Pomfret, deceased, represented in person, hereby give Notice to all Persons who have not exhibited their Claims against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or in Company under the Firm of Godfrey & John Malbone, to exhibit their Claims to us, or either of us, on or before the 2d Day of July next.—There being a further Time of One Month allowed by the said Town Council for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMRELL,
DANIEL MASON.

Newport, 2d June, 1794.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of ANNE PHILLIPS, of Middletown, Spinster, deceased, are desired to exhibit them for Adjustment;—and those indebted to said Estate are requested to make Payment within Three Months, from this Date, otherwise they will be prosecuted by

JOSEPH MARTIN, Executor.

Newport, June 9, 1794.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

IPHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, do hereby publish and declare, That a certain Indentment, obtained in my Name, against THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Washington, April Term, A. D. 1778, was prosecuted against him unjustly, maliciously, and without Foundation, at the Instance of certain evil minded Persons, with Intent to injure the said Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation.—In Consideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and satisfy the said Thomas, for the Cost and Charges he has been at, on Account of said Prosecution;—and I do further declare, that the above is done at my Request.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

IPHINEHAS KINYON,
In Presence of JOHN FAXON.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST INDIA and
M. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and } WINES,
Claret }
Brown's Stout } PORTER
and London }
Molasses,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Best Hyson and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Fish Ruffs,
Mace, on Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick,
INDIGO—Fine Quality,

Brimstone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail-Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Cast-
booles and Stoves,
Window-Glafs,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Carpentering,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
and 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d.
Nails,
Cod Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Glafs Diao,
Writing, Wrapping, and
Bonne Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE-
GOODS.

Also,—A Quantity of TIMBER and
SHINGLES, very suitable for Shipling.
Newport, June 16, 1794.

James Center

Reqs Leave to inform his Customers and others, that he
has just received.

A fresh Supply of Perfumery,
viz.—

MARCHAL and common Hair Powder; hand and
loft Pomatum; Wash Balls and Shaving Soaps;
Cologne; and Lady's Turke shell soaps; Ivory
Diao, of the 5th Quality; Hair Diao, of every Kind;
Teeth, Buckle, and shaving Brushes; Down and Silk
Puffs; Shaving Boxes complete; Razors of all Prices,
with and without Cases; Hair Ribbon, the 1st Kind;
Court Powder; Smelling Salts, and Tooth-powder;
Powder; Cusping, Crapung, and Pinching Irons; Silk
Purges; Patent and common Shoe-Blacking; the Es-
sence of Bergamot, Lavender, and Lavender-Water in
small Bottles; Hones, of a good Kind.

A handsome Assortment of Lady's Brushes.—Like-
wise on Hand, Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys.—Also
Bamboo, and other Walking Sticks.

Newport, June 9, 1794.

WANTED to purchase, a good CHAIR-
HORSE.—Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST INDIA Rum by the Hoghead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Pipe, Brandy, Case or Gallon,
Molasses by the Hoghead, and
Ginger of all Sizes.

A SLOOP, of about 40 Tons Burthen, 6 Years
old, and well found.

Also, another SLOOP (New) about 35 Tons,
completely fitted for a Packet.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in differ-
ent Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-
known House, and Stand for Business, situated on the
Main Street, next Door to the VENDOR STORE,
belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One
Ditto, on the Point, with a good Lot of Land belonging
thereto, very suitable for a small Family.—One Half
of that large Building, that formerly belonged to Mr.
JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the western-
most Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New Shoreham, or
Block-Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part
thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pas-
ture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the
Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold
cheap for the Cash.

He will continue to carry on the BAKING Business,
in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small
Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he
will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all
Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr.
SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of
Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle
their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable
the Executor and Subscribers to settle and pay the Lega-
cies.—And those that have any Demands against said
Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Pay-
ment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, Executor.
ISAAC SPRAGUE, Executor.

Exeter, March 19, 1794.

MARY GOUDARD

Informs her Customers, and the Public in general, that
she has removed to the House formerly occupied by
JOHN FRYARS, deceased, near the Gaol,

WHERE she has opened a House for BOARD-
ING and LODGING.—Those who put up
at her Home may depend meeting with good Entertain-
ment.—She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors,
&c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

A Four-Wheel CHAIR,

FOR One or Two Horses, and a ready CHAIR-
HORSE for Sale.—Inquire of the Printer.
Newport, May 26, 1794.

Christop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made CO.
LOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-
LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and
SHOT.—Likewise, New-York SOAP by the Box.

PHILADELPHIA,

RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON;
SWEDS,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent
Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing,

JUST OPENED,

And now selling, at their usual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND SON,

At the BUCK, near the RED-MARKET,

A compleat Assortment of

English, India, and American

GOODS,

Amongst which are the following, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, all
Colours, from 5s. to
the best superfine,
Kerseys, meres,
Naukens, plain and striped,
Velvets,
Jans and Fustians,
Satin Beavers,
Royal Ribs and Denims,
Jacket shapes,
Calicoes and Chimises,
1st Linens,
White & brown Sheetings,
Muslins and Muslinets,
Lawn and Cambricks,
Laceings and Modes,
Satins and Pelouses,
Sarcenats and Perlines,
Satinets, Lattings, and
Florentines,
Morrens and Russells,
Taberrens and Calaman-
coes,
Mens', Womens' and Chil-
drens' Worsted, Cotton,
Thread and Silk Hosi,
Sagathies and Gingham,

Handkerchiefs, of all Dis-
criptions,
Mens' Cravats,
Shirting & Apron Checks,
Shawls,
Floor and Table-Carpet-
ing,
English Stays,
Mens', Womens' and Chil-
drens' Beavers, Gaiter &
Felt Hats,
Town-made Stuff Shoes,
Rural made Sailors' Cloth-
ing,
Hans and Gloves,
Quarto, common & Pocket
Bibles,
Primer and Hymn Books,
Webster's Institutes,
Testaments & Dictionary;
School Masters' Assistants,
Writing-Paper,
Locking-Glasses & Pewter;
Weaver's Slays,
Cotton and Wool-Cards,
and sundry other Articles
too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Home-made CLOTH, and
PRODUCE, will be received in Pay, equal to Cash.
Newport, June 9, 1794.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,—and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cook-
ing.

T O I E T,

A Convenient HOUSE (and the Rents appropriated
to Repairs) adjoining, Western, the House occu-
pied by the Subscribers with a Yard, Water &c. and
Possession given immediately.—Inquire of

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, Jun 8, 1794.

Mr. RUSSELL,
The following *note*, though *indicate* Play on a Word lately made its appearance in *France*.—If you republish it, be so good as to preface it with a Caution, for Ladies not to read it.—It is fit only for the reading of gross male creatures.
Yours,
G.

CAUTION—Ladies—do not read the following.

EPIGRAM—

ON THE BRITISH TROOPS TAKING AN ARSENAL FROM THE FRENCH SANS COULETTES.

ALAS! on patriotic host—
What direful mischiefs daily fall—
Long since their breeches they have lost,
But now they've lost their *Arse'nal*!

MADEIRA WINE

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Brigadiers, and Officers commanding Independent Corps, are directed to cause complete and accurate Returns to be made of all the Troops under their respective Commands, together with their Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements, and have the same transmitted to the Adjutant General by the 15th of July: It being of Importance that the Returns be positively made by that Time, agreeable to the Forms to be furnished by the Adjutant General.—The Captains General flatters himself, that to offer any Arguments to induce the Officers of the respective Grades to comply with Alacrity with this necessary Requisition, would be entirely useless—they will undoubtedly recollect, that the Situation of our Country is such, as to arouse the Valour of the Soldier, and Patriotism of the Citizen.

By Order of the Captain General,
ROBERT ROGERS, Adjutant General.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable FARM, situate, lying and being in the Town of Rensselaerwick, County of Rensselaer, and State of New York, and 12 Miles East from the City of Albany, containing 400 Acres of excellent LAND, 300 of which is under good Improvement and good Fence, well watered; there is good Meadow, and may be made enough to cut 100 Tons of Hay.—There is two new and large English Barns on the said Farm, three Dwelling-Houses, a Store-House, and a new Pot-Ash House; there is now sowed on the said Farm, 100 Bushels of Wheat.—It lays convenient to make four handsome FARMS; it is a most excellent Stand for a Tavern and Store, and has been improved as such these 12 Years past.—For further Particulars apply to the Subscriber, on the Premises, who can give a good Title.

ABNER NEWTON.

May 12, 1794.

For SALE,

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last will and Testament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 14, 1794.

THE Subscribers, appointed Commissioners by the Hon Town Council of the Town of Newport to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; late of Pomfret, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice to all Persons who have not exhibited their Claims against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or in Company under the Firm of Godfrey & John Malbone, to exhibit their Claims to us, or either of us, on or before the 2d Day of July next.—There being a further Time of One Month allowed by the said Town Council for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

Newport, 2d June, 1794.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of ANNE PHILLIPS, of Middletown, Spinner, deceased, are desired to exhibit them for Adjustment;—and those indebted to said Estate are requested to make Payment within Three Months, from this Date, otherwise they will be prosecuted by

JOSEPH MARTIN, Executor.

Newport, June 9, 1794.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

IPHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, do hereby publish and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name, against THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Washington, April Term, A. D. 1778, was prosecuted against him unjustly, maliciously, and without Foundation, at the Instance of certain evil minded Persons, with Intent to injure the said Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:—In Consideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and satisfy the said Thomas, for the Cost and Charges he has been at, on Account of said Prosecution;—and I do further declare, that the above is done at my Request.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

IPHINEHAS KINYON,
In Presence of JOHN FAXON,

CLARKE & HAMMOND
Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST INDIA and
M. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and } WINES,
Claret }
Brown's Stout } PORTER
and London }
Molasses,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Best Hylon and Broken Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolare,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Fish Ruffs,
Molasses, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick,
INDIGO—First Quality,

Brimstone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail-Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Cast-
booles and Stoves,
Window-Glafs,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
and 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d.
Nails,
Cord Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Glafs Diao,
Writing, Wrapping, and
Bonne Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE
GOODS.

Also,—A Quantity of TIMBER and
SHINGLES, very suitable for Shipping.
Newport, June 16, 1794.

James Center

Begs Leave to inform his Customers and others, that he has just received.

A fresh Supply of Perfumery,
viz.—

MARCHAL and common Hair Powder; hard and soft Pomatum; Wash Balls and Shaving Soap; Gentlemen's and Lady's Turtle Shell Combs; Ivory Diao, of the first Quality; Horn Diao, of every Kind; Teeth, Buckle, and Shaving Brushes; Down and Silk Puffs; Shaving Boxes complete; Razors of all Prices, with and without Cases; Hair Ribbon, the best Kind; Court Plaster; Smelling Salts, and Turnbull's Teeth-Powder; Curling, Craping, and Pinching Irons; Silk Purles; Patent and common Shoe-Blacking; the Essence of Bergamot, Lavender, and Lavender-Water, in small Bottles; Hones, of a good Kind.

A handsome Assortment of Lady's Braids.—Likewise on Hand, Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys.—Also Bamboo, and other Walking Sticks.

Newport, June 9, 1794.

WANTED to purchase, a good CHAISE.
HORSE.—Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Hoghead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, Case or Gallon,
Molasses by the Hoghead, and
Gordage of all Sizes.

A SLOOP, of about 40 Tons Burthen, 6 Years old, and well found.

Also, another SLOOP (New) about 35 Tons, completely fitted for a Packet.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known House, and Stand for Business, situated on the Main street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One Ditto, on the Point, with a good Lot of Land belonging thereto, very suitable for a small Family.—One Hall of that large Buildings, that formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New Shoreham, or Block-Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Administrators to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, Executor.
ISABEL SPRAGUE, Executrix.

Exeter, March 19, 1794.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Customers, and the Public in general, that she has removed to the House formerly occupied by JOHN FREYARS, deceased, near the Gaol,

WHERE she has opened a House for BOARD-ING and LODGING.—Those who put up at her House may depend meeting with good Entertainment.—She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors, &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

A Four-Wheel CHAISE,

FOR One or Two Horses, and a steady CHAISE.
HORSE, for Sale.—Inquire of the Printer.
Newport, May 26, 1794.

Christop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE;
BEST Petersburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

Stephen Pierce,
HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made CO-
LOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-
LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and
SHOT.—Likewise, New-York SOAP by the Box.

PHILADELPHIA,
RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON,
SWEDES,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent
Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing,

JUST OPENED,

And now selling, at their usual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND SON,

At the BUCK, near the RED-MARKET,

A compleat Assortment of

English, India, and American

GOODS,

Amongst which are the following, viz.

BROADELOTHS, all Colours, from 5s. to the best superfine,
Kerseys, Merinos, Nankens, plain and striped, Velvets,
Jeans and Fustians, Satin Beavers, Royal Ribs and Denims, Jacket Shapes, Calicoes and Chinrees, Irish Linens, White & brown Sheetings, Mullins and Muslinets, Lawns and Cambricks, Lincings and Modes, Satins and Pelongs, Sarcenets and Persians, Silks, Lastings, and Florentines, Moreens and Russells, Tabareens and Calamancoes,
Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Worsted, Cotton, Thread and Silk Hosi, Sagothies and Gingham,

Handkerchiefs, of all Descriptions,
Muffin Cravats, Shirting & Apron Checks, Shawls,
Floor and Table-Carpeting,
English Stays, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Beaver, Gaiter & Felt Hats,
Town-made Stuff Shoes, Ready made Sailors' Clothing,
Fans and Gloves, Quarto, common & Pocket Bibles,
Psalms and Hymn Books, Webster's Institutes, Testaments & Dictionary, School-Masters' Assistants, Writing-Paper, Looking-Glasses & Pewter, Weaver's Slays, Cotton and Wool-Cards, and sundry other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Home-made CLOTH, and PRODUCE, will be received in Pay, equal to Cash.
Newport, June 9, 1794.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
BAR IRON,—and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cook-
ing.

T O L E T,

A Convenient HOUSE (and the Rents appropriated to Repairs) adjoining, Westerly, the House occupied by the Subscriber with a Yard, Water &c. and Possession given immediately.—Inquire of
PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, June 6, 1794.